

The fungus spreads from one fly to another during their copulation. *Laboulbenia musce* belongs to the *Ascomycete*.

Laboulbenia nycteribie, which has been described as an animal parasite of the *Nycteribie*, is distinguished from *Laboulbenia musce* by the branch being inserted at the base between the first and second supporting cells of the perithecium, and the long neck of the perithecium furnished with a circle; of *Laboulbenia nebrice*, which occurs upon *Nebria brunnea*, the author had not sufficient material for comparison, this only sufficing to establish its relationship.—*Anzeiger der kön.-kais. Akad. der Wiss. in Wien*, November 2, 1871, p. 207.

The Pepino (Philesia buxifolia).

“I had hardly entered the woods when one of the officers brought me a specimen of an exquisite rose-coloured flower, which I found in the course of the two succeeding years everywhere abundant in the damp region of the Strait of Magellan and the western channels, and with whose beauty I never ceased to be delighted. This was the elegant *Philesia buxifolia*, an endogenous plant, classed by some botanists with the *Smilacaceæ*, by others with the *Liliaceæ*, and by a third party regarded as the type of a natural order named *Philesiaceæ*. It varies very much in its growth; for although in ordinary circumstances it forms a suberect under-shrub from one to two feet in height, when it occurs close to the base of trees its branches frequently elongate, and, pushing themselves through the coating of moss and lichens with which the trunks of the trees in this humid country are, with few exceptions, covered, often attain a height of from six to ten feet or more.

“The appearance presented by a cluster of these beautiful flowers hanging pendent from the branch of a tree is most attractive. The plant ranges from Valdivia in South Chili, where it is denominated Pepino, to the south of Fuegia. In the Strait of Magellan I did not meet with it to the east of Port Gallant, nor did I encounter it in the island of Chiloe, though I found it in the Chonos archipelago.”—CUNNINGHAM'S *Magellan*, p. 178, t. 16 at p. 321.

The Copigue (Lapageria rosea).

“We had not gone far before I had the delight of seeing for the first time that exquisite twiner, *Lapageria rosea*, the “Copigue” of the Chilians, with the appearance of which, as seen in hothouses, some of my readers are doubtless familiar. The plant winds over shrubs and low trees in a very elegant manner; and the flowers, shaped somewhat like those of a lily, are often as much as three inches long, of a thick waxy consistence, and of a most splendid deep rose-colour, minutely spotted with white in the interior, and marked at the base of each segment with a small blotch of dark purple. A white variety of the flower is also to be met with, but is of much rarer occurrence. The plant is a near ally of the beautiful *Philesia buxifolia* of the Strait, but is much handsomer, and possesses a greatly more limited range, apparently only extending from the north of Valdivia to the north of Concepcion, a space of